

## 从阶层分类到阶层量化： 社会阶层量化方法新范式的一种探索

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**摘要：**在以往的社会分层与流动研究中，研究者们常使用国际社会经济地位指数 ISEI 指标或 EGP 阶层分类框架等主要方法对社会阶层进行测量研究。然而，一方面 ISEI 指标主要考虑经济和教育两个因素且前提是依据主观测量的职业声望，因而容易受到质疑；另一方面 EGP 阶层分类框架则主要依据职业状况进行分类，虽然考虑了雇佣关系及技术能力等客观因素，却也面临阶层分类边界是否清晰适用于国内研究的局限。基于 EGP 阶层分类法，将收入和教育因素纳入 EGP 阶层分类中，提出一种新的计算方法，即通过计算获得“阶层地位分”，从而实现从阶层分类转向阶层量化的社会阶层连续性测量的新方式。通过使用 CGSS 数据进行验证分析，发现使用迭代法能够计算出收入和教育两个因素在阶层分类中的比重，以此计算出的“阶层地位分”也更易反映社会现实。该方法能够解决困扰国内研究的阶层量化问题，为今后的社会阶层研究方法拓展出一种新的可能性。

**关键词：**社会阶层研究；EGP 阶层分类；阶层量化；阶层地位分

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## **From Class Classification to Class Quantification: An exploration of a new paradigm of social class research technique**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the previous studies about social stratification and social mobility, researchers always take the principal methods, such as the ISEI (International Socio-economic Index) or the EGP classification framework, to measure social class. However, the ISEI index mainly focuses on economic and educational factors, and the EGP classification framework primarily classifies according to the occupation--both are limited by the lack of consideration of other factors. Based on the EGP classification framework, a new calculation method is proposed by incorporating income and education factors into EGP classification framework. To realize the transformation from class classification to class quantification in the study of social class, the "class status score" is calculated. Illustrated by the CGSS data, the proposed iterative method can calculate the proportion of income and education in class classification, and the "class status score" is also easier to reflect the social reality, compared to the traditional methods. The method provides a solution for the long-standing problem of class quantification and offers a new possibility for the future study of social class.

### **KEY WORDS**

Social class research; EGP classification framework; Class quantification;  
Class status score